

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claim 1. (Original) An X-ray diffraction method for the analysis of polycrystalline materials, the method comprising:

- (a) providing a polycrystalline material for analysis;
- (b) providing a polychromatic X-ray source, wherein the source produces X-rays by accelerating charged particles to energies of no more than 1 MeV;
- (c) collimating X-rays from the polychromatic X-ray source into a beam having a divergence in the range of from  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-2}$  radians;
- (d) exposing at least a portion of the polycrystalline material to the collimated X-ray beam, whereby the beam is diffracted;
- (e) collecting at least some of the diffracted X-rays in an energy dispersive X-ray detector or array; and
- (f) analysing the collected, diffracted X-rays.

Claim 2. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the source produces X-rays by accelerating charged particles to energies of no more than 500 keV.

Claim 3. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the energy dispersive X-ray detector has a relative energy resolution of from  $0.5 \times 10^{-2}$  to  $5 \times 10^{-2}$ .

Claim 4. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the energy of the collimated X-ray beam is  $\geq 60$  keV, ~~preferably in the range of from 100 to 300 keV.~~

Claim 5. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the collimated X-ray beam penetrates the polycrystalline material to an attenuation depth of  $\geq 1$  mm.

Claim 6. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising moving the collimated X-ray beam relative to the polycrystalline material.

Claim 7. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 6, comprising scanning the collimated X-ray beam across at least a portion of the polycrystalline material, while keeping the polycrystalline material stationary.

Claim 8. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the collected, diffracted X-rays are analysed in order to determine a structural and/or chemical characteristic of the polycrystalline material.

Claim 9. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the structural characteristic is the lattice parameter.

Claim 10. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein lattice parameter determination is used to provide information on phase distributions, stresses and/or strains in the polycrystalline material.

Claim 11. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 10, wherein lattice parameter determination is used to map phase distributions, stresses and/or strains in the polycrystalline material.

Claim 12. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein lattice parameter determination is used to map phase distributions, stresses and/or strains in the polycrystalline material at a depth of  $\geq 1$  mm.

Claim 13. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the polycrystalline material is an engineering article or component part thereof.

Claim 14. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the polycrystalline material comprises a metal or alloy, ceramic or crystalline polymer, including combinations of two or more thereof.

Claim 15. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the polycrystalline material is a composite material comprising a crystalline phase.

Claim 16. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 15, wherein the metal matrix composite material is a glass and/or ceramic reinforced metal matrix composite material.

Claim 17. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said portion of the polycrystalline material has a thickness of  $\geq 1$  mm.

Claim 18. (Original) An apparatus for X-ray diffraction analysis of polycrystalline materials, the apparatus comprising:

- (i) a polychromatic X-ray source, wherein the source produces X-rays by accelerating charged particles to energies of no more than 1 MeV;
- (ii) means for collimating X-rays from the polychromatic X-ray source into a beam having a divergence in the range of from  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-2}$  radians;
- (iii) an energy dispersive X-ray detector or array for collecting at least some of the diffracted X-rays resulting, in use, from exposing at least a portion of a polycrystalline material to the collimated X-ray beam; and
- (iv) means for analysing the collected, diffracted X-rays.

Claim 19. (Original) An apparatus as claimed in claim 18, wherein the polychromatic source is moveable with respect to a polycrystalline material to be analysed.

Claim 20. (Previously Presented) An apparatus as claimed in claim 18, wherein the collimated X-ray beam is adapted, in use, to scan, across the polycrystalline material, while the polycrystalline material is maintained stationary.

Claim 21. (Original) A method of quantitatively mapping the sub-surface distribution of the crystal lattice parameter in a polycrystalline material, the method comprising:

- (a) providing a sample for analysis, wherein the sample comprises a polycrystalline material;

- (b) providing a polychromatic X-ray source, wherein the source produces X-rays by accelerating charged particles to energies of no more than 1 MeV;
- (c) collimating X-rays from the polychromatic X-ray source into a beam having a divergence in the range of from  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-2}$  radians, and a penetration depth of  $\geq 1$  mm;
- (d) scanning the collimated X-ray beam across the sample, whereby the beam is diffracted;
- (e) collecting at least some of the diffracted X-rays in an energy dispersive X-ray detector or array; and
- (f) analysing the collected, diffracted X-rays to map the lattice parameter in the polycrystalline material.

Claim 22. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the polycrystalline material is a natural material or an engineering material, including a component formed therefrom.

Claim 23. (Currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 21, further including:

- [[~~(f)~~]](g) transforming the map of the lattice parameter into a map of sub-surface engineering stresses and/or strains.

Claim 24. (New) A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the energy of the collimated X-ray beam has a range of from 100 to 300 KeV.